## THE CAMPAION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

PADUCAN, Jan. 11, 1862.

Temaiure Reports of an Advance—The Aileged Embarkation of Troops at St. Louis—The Troops at Cairo—Affairs
at Fort Holt—Reasons For a Delay to Move Simultaneousty—The Mystery Which Covers Everything—Possible Plan

of Operations, de.

It has been prematurely reported that an advance has been made from this point, under General Smith, to cooperate with similar movements from Cairo and Bird's Point. The report as to this point is premature. The troops here have been under arms and under marching orders for three days; but, for some unapparent reason, the movement still hangs fire. One report attributes the the movement still hangs fire. One report attributes the the movement still hangs fire. One report attributes the delay to the swollen state of the streams that are to be forded in the route of march, whatever that route may be. Other and more probable rumors give as the cause of the delay the tardiness of the St. Louis reinforcements in getting into line. It has been telegraphed extensively over the country that twenty-five thousand troops left St. Louis for down the river on Thursday. If they did leave they are crossingled somewhere in the Mississipping above Cairo; for down the river on Thursday. If they did leave they are grounded somewhere in the Mississippi above Cairo; for up to this morning they had not reached that point. During the fog that has prevailed throughout this region of country for several days past, a steamer grounded in the Mississippi, about twenty miles above Cairo, in such a position as to wholly obstruct the navigation. Last night the government steamer W. H. B., was sent up from Cairo to remove this obstruction, and did so; but she saw nothing of the fleet carrying the St. Louis reinforcenents. It is quite evident, however, that the who

nevement is awaiting the arrival of those troops.

The troops at Cairo, from ten to fifteen thousand, were yesterday fernied across the river and landed on the Kentucky shere, about twelve miles below, at a point called Lafayette, just at the head of No. 2 Island. They took with them large supplies of commissary and quartermaster atores, both regimental and brigade, and ample transport-ation trains, ambulances, &c. The men were provided with five days' rations, cooked. Major General McClercand and staff accompanied this movement. They were still at Lafayette this morning. The forces at Fort Holt have not yet moved, though it

was understood that Major General Grant and staff would cross to that point and join them to-day. His body guard, Company A, Second Illinois cavalry, Captain Ed. Osboad, were on board a boat at Cairo this morning, waiting to

scort the General.

Bird's Point still contains the garrison that has been there for months past, though they are all under march ing orders and expecting to move at a moment's notice.

The points along the Ohio river, from Cairo to Faducah, where troops have been stationed for a number of weeks past, have all been evacuated, the forces being either with

he Cairo troops or here.
It is very clear, from this hasty glance at the position of the forces, that there is to be a simultaneous move-ment, and that that movement is delayed in consequence of some loose screw not seen by outsiders. There has not been, since the commencement of the war, a movement of the magnitude of this the destination of which has been so successfully concealed. It is utterly impossible to gather the slighest clue to Its destination, and the to gather the slighest clue to its destination, and the shrewdest guesses seem all wide of the mark. The most plausible schempf have heard sends Gen. Smith, with his column—possibly folined at some point in the march by Gen. Grant, with the forces from Fort Holt—up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry, while Gen. McClernard will march upon Fort Beauregard—both blows to be struck simultaneously with an attack on Bowling Green by Gen. Buell; while, at the same time, and in the midst of the consternation caused by these blows, Gen. Halleck will drop down the Mississippi upon Columbus, the gunboats aiding him in his attack, while the victorious forces at forts Beauregard and Henry will effectually cut off the retreat of the enemy. But this is all speculation, while the facts will probably reach you by telegraph by the time you receive this letter.

ill probably reach you by telegraphs of the letter.
There will be no advance from this point before tocorrow, during which time I will prepare you a stateseat of the number of troops now here and the general
baracter of the expedition, which I have not time to

PADUCAR, Ky., Jan. 12, 1862. forements of General Smith's Division—His Force to b' Increased to Ten Thousand Men—Proposed Espedition to Mayfield—Plan to Out Off the Communication Between Columbus and Bowling Green—Prospect of a Battle With the Rebel —Condition and Discipline of the Union

In my last letter I was led into some errors by follow ing the too common practice of forming opinions from re-mote stand points. A close observation of the situation of affairs in this place convinces me that the column about to move from here will operate independently of the forces from Cairo. Indeed, I am assured of this fact at headquarters. The forces now here consist as fol

Division STAFF.

Brigadier General Commanding Division—C. F. Smith Volunteers.
spistant Adjutant General—T. J. Newsham, U. S. A.
[edical Director—H. S. Hewrett, Volunteers.
martermaster—Captain George A. Pierce,
communency—Captain John S. Cor.
hief of Engineers—Captain Rzilia, Nineteenth infantry,

Chief of Ordnanco-Captain J. A. Newstadter.

Aid-de-Camp—Leutonant James F. Fotts, Essventh indians.

Colonel—J. A. McArthur, Tweifth Illinois, commanding, Acting Assistant Adj. Gen.—Lieut. J. B. Dickson, 12th Ill. Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Hartsborn, 12th Ill. Strigade Surgeon—Dr. Hartsborn, 12th Ill. Forces.

Ninth Illinois, 867 men, Colonel McArthur.
Fortieth Illinois, 683 men, Colonel McArthur.
Fortieth Illinois, 677 men, Colonel Hicks.
Forty-first Illinois, 677 men, Colonel Pugh.
Busil's battery, six pieces, Captain Bullis.
First battalion Second Ill. cavalry, 482 men, Col. Noble.

szcond Bucados

Brigade General—Lowis Wallace, U. S. A., commanding.
Assistant Adjutant General—Capt. Fred. Knefler, U. S. A.
Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Fry, Eleventh Indiana.
Acting Asst. Quartermaster—Capt. Lyman, Eleventh Ind.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ware, Eighth Missouri.

Add-de-Camp—Lieut. Ross, Eleventh Indiana.

Florces.

Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ross, Eleventh Indiana.
Floros.
Flighth Missouri, 964 mea. Colonel M. L. Smith.
Eleventh Indiana, 910 mea, Colonel McGlinnis.
Twenty-third Indiana, 864 men, Colonel Sanderson.
2d battalion 2d lil. cavairy, 363 men, Lieut. Col. Hogg.
Company 1 4th regiment cavairy, 83 men, Lieut. Powell.
Company 2 2d regiment cavairy, 46 men, Capt. Powell.
Company 4 Chicago Light Artillery, 6 pcs., Capt. Willard.
This gives a grand total of six thousand five hundred and sixty men, and twelve pieces of artillery. It should be borne in mind, however, that this enumeration of the force is based on the actual returns this morning, and

anxious for a fight, and will not shrink from any apparent disadvantages. They are all Western mee, nured to indicate the straint of the stra

This command consists of the following officers:-

This command consists of the following officers:—

Brigadier General John A. McClernand, commanding.

Major Mason Bragman, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain Adolph Schwartz, Chief of Artillery.

Dr. John H. Brinten, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieutenant H. C. Freeman, Lieutenant Corps Engineers.
Captain B. B. Hatch, Caterer to Headquarters.

Tour correspondent accompanies General McClernand
and shares his hospitalities at headquarters.
The command is composed of the following regiments:—
Touth Hillinois infantry, Col. Lawler.
Twenty-seventh Hillinois infantry, Lieut. Col. Harrington.
Twenty-seventh Hillinois infantry, Lieut. Col. Lennis.
Thirtieth Hillinois infantry, Lieut. Col. Lennis.
Thirtieth Hillinois infantry, Lieut. Col. Lennis.
Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, Col. Haynie.
Fourth Hillinois and Pickey.
Schwartz's battery, Capt. Jasper M. Dresser, four pieces.
Dresser's battery, Capt. Jasper M. Dresser, four pieces.
These are to be joined before moving by others, which
will swell the number to such an extent as to render this

will swell the number to such an extent as to ronder this force insignificant when compared to the whole. Shortly after arriving at this post on Saturday, two or three rebel gunboats made their appearance at the head of Lucas' bend, and challenged the attention of the Essex. Tyler and St. Louis, which were lying in the stream opposite this post. The latter soon got up steam and chased the pirates down to within range of the rebel

chased the pirates down to within range of the rebeit batteries at Columbus, fired a few shots at them as they were retiring, sank one and destroyed some of the buoys supporting the chain cable above town, and came back without receiving a scratch or losing a man, though the rebei bonts and batteries on shore kept up a continuous cannonading for upwards of an hour.

This morning your correspondent, in company with Captain Schwartz and Lieutenant George A. Dunlop, rode out a few miles into the country, in the vicinity of Blandville, but could discover no trace of the enemy, except in the empty stables and robbed granaries, made so to supply the wants of the army at Columbus. I secured Memphis papers (which I send you) of the 10th inst.; but the Southern news by them is unimportant.

Some ten or twelve prisoners were brought in yesterday from the country near here, two of whom promise to be of more note than their captor (Captain Stewart) thought when he made the arrest. Their names are Lou (Leonidae) T. Polk and Daniel J. Fraser, his brother inlaw, both nephews of the rebel General commanding at Columbus. They were on their way from Columbus to Paducah.

To day the gunboats have gone down the river again.

law, ooth nepnews of the rebut General commanding at Columbus. They were on their way from Columbus to Paducah.

To-day the ginboats have gone down the river again, and for an hour or two just before dark we heard from them by heavy firing in the vicinity of Columbus; but what result was attained has not transpired; but every day now will develope something new and interesting.

I have made arrangements to have the Henaup represented in this most important movement in the fullest extent. A correspondent has gone to Paducah to accompany General Smith, another will be with General Grant, and another will go upon the gunboats, while I shall go with McGlernand's advance.

Colonel Michael Lawler, of the Eighteenth regiment, who was tried by a court martial a few weeks since, was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service; but General Halleck has disapproved of the sentence, and restored Colonel Lawler to the command of his regiment.

by the bad conduct of some of their members, showing on all occasions, when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy, a total disregard of the rights of citizens, and being guilty of wanton destruction of private property, the General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect. The interpreting of confiscation acts by troops themselves has a demoralizing effect—weakens them in synct proportions to the demoralization, and makes open and armed enemies of many who, from opposites treatment, would become friends, or, at most, non-combatants.

It is ordered, therefore, that the severest punishment be inflicted upon every solder who is guilty of taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of like conduct, or of countenancing it, shall be deprived of his sword and expelled from the camp, not to be permitted to return.

deprived of his aword and expelled from the camp, not to
be permitted to return.

On the march, cavairy advance guards will be thrown
out, also finak guards of cavairy or infantry, when practicable. A rear guard of infantry will be required to see
that no teams, baggage or disabled soldiers are left behind. It will be the duty of company commanders to see
that rolls of their companies are called immediately upon
going into comp each day, and every member accounted
for. By order

U. S. GRANT,

Erigadier General Commanding.

martial.

This afternoon the Tenth Illicois, Colonel Morgan, made a reconnoissance up the Mayfield creek to a ford, where they found and drove in the robel pickets after a sharp brush. Whether there was any loss of life I have not learned. Our troops hold the ford, a very important point in case of a movement towards the rear of Columbus from Fort Jefferson. The gunboats have been down the river all the day, and have not returned at the latest advices from Fort Jefferson.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

OUR MUNFORDSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORESVILLE, KY., Jan. 14, 1862.
The Succession of General Buell to the Command in Kentucky—The Army Then Only a Respectable Mob—Cotain Signs of Active War—The Day of Preparation Passed—Position of the Hostile Armice—The Solid Elements of Buell's Army—The Five Grand Divisions of the Union Force—The Officers in Command of the Army—Strength of the Rebels, de.
When General Buell took command of this department little had been done in organizing the army intended for

active operations in the State. His predecessors had thrown into the State large bodies of nawly recruited men, but had not with careful foresight formed them into divisious and brigades, as was proposed, and as had been done on the Potomac. General Buelt found the army, as he expressed himself at the time, "a respecta-ble mcb." General Sherman had not improved derson, and thus was imposed upon General Buell a task of time when the country expected Buell a task of time when the country expected action. The long delay has caused surprise, and excited indignation in more quarters than one, and it has been apparent, by late financial movements that a feeling of disaffection has risen among the people by these delays on the part of the generals in command. But I am satisfied that the day of preparation is past, and we are soon to behold movements which will prove important and decisive. Heretofore this army has been one of mere occupation, or, at the most, of demonstration. Hencoforth it must prove one of active and offensive operations. The two rival armies have been drawn up, as it were, in The two rival armies have been drawn up, as it were, in parallel lines, extending in the one case from Somerset to Calhoun, and on the other side from Zollicoffer's position on Fishing creek to Columbus, Ky. Certain posts along these lines are strongly occupied by inactive bodies, whose relative positions have thus far been maintained whose relative positions have true for been maintained without any important struggle. Offensive movements on our part upon the eastern line or left wing of the enemy indicate a speedy abandonment of their line by the rebels, and the rendering Bowling Groen the right flank of a weak line extending thence west to Columbus. I am disposed to think that the penciration of the

who was treed by a coirt martial new weeks since, was found guilty and sentence, and restored Colonel Lawler to the command of his regiment.

General Grant will start his column early this week. The following general order was promulgated to-day:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 3.

Lawley Jan. 18, 1862.

During the absence of the expedition, now starting upon soil occupied almost solely by the robel army, and when it is a fair inference that every stranger met is an enomy, the following orders will be observed:—Troops on marching will be kept in the rabes, company officers being held strictly accountable for all straggiers from their companies. No firing will be granted to officers or soldiers to leave their regimental grounds, and all violations of this order must be promptly and summarily puntabled.

Disgrace having been brought upon our brave fellows by the bad conduct of some of their members, showing on all occasions, when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy, a total disregard of the following command:—

vided into five grand divisions, or corps d'armer, after the manner of the French, initiated by General McCiellan en the Potomac, and is under the following command—command—command—command—command—command—command—command—command—command—command—command—statis—Captain Jas. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, chief of staff.

Captain Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General and And-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Frank G. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General and And-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. W. Rockwell, Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel Thos. Swonds, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain H. C. Lymend, Commissary of Subsistence.

Surgeon Robt, Murray, Molical Director.

Major Chas. T. Larned, Assistant Paymaster General.

Captain F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Nathaniel Mechler, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

The divisional commanders, ranking as hyigadier cone.

gineers.
The divisional commanders, ranking as brigadier generals, and acting as major generals commanding, are a

strong and confirmation—Carly provents instead.

And the Comp—Liver. Same provents in the Act of composition of the control of the companion of the composition of the companion of the companion

Fis division, and, leaving Gen. Schoopff to the foot the pebel front, another part of the fourth division has been subset south via Cot. mbis: The roma nder of the division is exattered along the roads for miles north as far as Bardstown. What operations are to be expected from this division I cannot vonture to state.

The fifth division of the army forms the right wing, and is under command of Brigadies General T. L. Crittenden. His later movements are probably better known and understood by you than myself. It is evidently the purpose to push this column, simultaneously with the movements in another quarter, in the direction of Russellville or Hopkinsville. In connection with the loft wing I am assured that a movement will be made up the Cumberland by genboats.

The destruction or capture of Clarksville, Tenn., would render the position at Bowling Green an isolated and indefensible one.

The rebel force opposing this right wing of our army has for its duty the protection of the entire line between Bowling Green and Columbus. To destroy the connection between the two by piercing the line of communication, either at Russelville or Hopkinswille, will be to render both Bowling Green and Columbus almost indefensible, and prevent a rotreat of the rebels in the direction of Clarksville, and the combination of the two armies at any point in that direction, thus defending Nashville and Memphis at once.

Inscriptions on Our Fings.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
In your paper of the 17th inst. I read an article he to the motion of the state of t

Southerners at the Donegana Hotel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. DONEGANA HOTEL, MONIRELL, Jad. 13, 1862

DONGLANA HOTEL, MONTREAL, Jan. 13, 1862.
Having received a communication over the signature of "Anglo-Saxon," informing us that our establishment is the headquarters of Southerners, we therefore feel desirous, through the medium of your widely circulated ournal, to correct these misstatements and place the racts before the public, which are as follows:—Not one-third of the inmates of the Dongana are Southerners; and if other hotels in Montreal are not so largely patron. and if other hotels in Moutreal are not so largely patronized by Southern gentlemen, is it fair, we ask, that the Donogana should be held up to the public in so unsaying the number of the mountain should be also undersome the number of the hotel, who have been so long and so liberally partronized by Americans from every State in the Uniton, are not so ungrateful as to receive visiters entertaining one set of political opifilons to the exclusion of all others. It has been stated also in several New York papers that on receipt of the news of the rendition of Mesars. Mason and Sidell the Southerners sojourning at the Donegana Hotel gave a supper which cost them fifteen hundred dollars. A more flagrant libel on truth has never been perpetrated, as it is without a shadow of foundation.

In conclusion, you will confer a great favor on the proprietors of the Donegana Hotel by giving this communication an insertion in your valuable journal, that the public mind may be disabused of anch erroneous impressions. Very respectfully, your obedient sorvants, SI. JULIEN & McKEOCH, Proprietors.

SI. JULIEN & MCREGEH, Propristors.

The Great Boston Forgery Case—Another Arrest—Recovery of Bonds and Money.

[From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 16.]

Defective officer Leeds returned this morning from Newberg, N. Y., having in his custody a man named James Elliott Duryea, but who has sometimes gone by the name of Daniel E. James, who is identified as one of the parties engaged in the recent forgeries brought to light in this city. Mr. Leeds traced him to Albany, and, after accertaining that he was found, and arrested with the assistance of officer Clark of that place, who accompanied Mr. L. oa his return.

The officer found in the possession of buryea two New Hampshire bonds for \$1,000 each, supposed to be the ones obtained from Brewster, Sweet & Co., of this city, by means of a forged draft on the Metropolitan Bank, New York. Their numbers, however, had been altered. He also had in his possession \$2,700 in gold.

Duryea is an American, aimest thirty years old. He has lived at different times in California, Mobile, and at various places at the West, and he has changed his business about as frequent as his place of residence.

We learn that Duryes, who has been stopping at the Parker House, in this city, in company with a lady, left Boston Saturday afternoon.

Previous to leaving in search of Duryea, Mr. Leeds had ascertained that Duryea, with his wife, had gone to Worcester, having with them four pieces of baggage, marked

Boston Saturday afternoon.

Previous to leaving in search of Duryea, Mr. Leeds had accertained that Duryea, with his wife, had gone to Worcester, having with them four pieces of baggage, marked for that place. He went to Worcester sunday night, and there ascertained that the woman did not got out of the cars at that piace, and that three pieces of the baggage had been there checked through to a Western city, where she has probably gone. Duryes had gone from Worcester by some other train.

The officer believed that Duryes, would turn up somewhere on the route, and followed on to Albany. On the way he found a valise in the charge of the baggage master of a train, which he had reason to believe belonged to the man he was after. It was labelled to go to "D. E. James, Newburg." Mr. Leeds thought best to follow this piece of baggage, and went down to Newburg, on Tuesday. He stopped at a hotel and found the name. "D. E. James," on the register, and soon after saw the man go to the depot after the value. Being satisfied that everything was right for a spring, he called upon a Newburg officer, as stated above, and took him in custody.

He found upon him an order on the Hartford Express, for a nackage of gold and mortgages, left at Hartford the day previous, for "D. E. James, Newburg." The officer ascertained that the express had brought no such packages, and waited till yesterialy morning, when it arrived. It contained the money and mortgages alluded to above. It has been ascertained that the \$5,000 drafts on the Metropolitan Bank, New York, were altered from drafts which were obtained from the Mechanics' Bank, Worcetor, by George A. Tirrell, who was arrested at the Parker House last Saturday night. It is not known who altered the drafts, but Tirrell says it was done without his hnowledge.

It appears that Tirrell has obtained in all three checks.

knowledge.
It appears that Tirrell has obtained in all three checks from the Mechanics' Bank, one for \$400, and two for \$25 each. Two of them were payable in this city.
In the various negotiations connected with these transactions, Duryca has generally kept in the background, and Tirrell has done most of the work.

Bafore Edward C. West, Esq., Surrogate

The following wills were admitted to probate yester, Margaret Wilson, New York Philip Smith, New York.

Ann S. Denmon, New York.

The will of John McIntesh, of this city, who died pessessed of considerable property, was offered for probate yesterday, but was not admitted, as the validity of the will will be contested on the ground of the incompetency

of the testator.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. PARISH.

The decision rendered by the Surrogate in the case of the will of the late Mrs. Parish, denies the motion made by the executor and brothers of Mrs. Parish, to have the annual allowance of \$14,000 made to Mrs. Parish continued to them, pending the decision on the codicil before the Court of Appeals.

Supreme Court—Special Term,
Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Jan. 17.—In the matter of the Island City Bank.—The following decision was made.—
First—That the Receiver pay the expenses of the reference and of the motion, \$10.

Second—That he pay the \$50, and the \$175, unless within ten days he elect to proceed with the action and employ the respondents as his attorney and counsel therein.

Third—That the Receiver sell the assets remaining and pay the proceeds to Goodman & Jessup on account of their claims.

Fourth—And for the balance Goodman & Jessup be declared creditors, and entitled to distribution with the other creditors out of the funds in the hands of the Receiver.

ceiver.

Fifth—That if the Receiver elect pay to respondents the amount specified, the respondents, on receiving such payment, shall deliver up to the Receiver the claims on which such actions are brought, and consent to the substitution of any other attorney therein, if so requested by the Receiver.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17 6 P. M. There is no change in money to report. Cali loans are quoted at 6 per cent, with occasional exceptions at 5, and a few old loans still outstanding at 7. The best paper sells at 6 a 7, according to

The exchange market collapsed to-day. At the close bankers' bills were offered at 112 a 112%, and very good mercantile bills at 103 a 109 a 110. The deman's seems to have fallen off altogether, and the trade look for much lower rates. Gold has to pay this interest,

ewise fallen to 1% per cent. It is possible that the decline in gold and exchange has been predicated upon the rumors current in the papers with regard to the intentions of Congress in regard to financial affairs, in which case a contradiction of those rumors would probably create a lively reaction in the market.

Stocks were better to-day. The speculators who realized profits yesterday seem afraid that some victory may carry the market away from them some fine morning, and made haste to-day to take back some of their stocks at yesterday's decline. There is a good deal of talk about the stock market being influenced by the financial movements at Washington, and some authorities affect to believe that the decline of yesterday was due to the highly conservative character of the compromise scheme which was said to have been compromise scheme which was said to have been agreed upon between the banks, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means. On the face of it, conservatism which begins by causing a decline of 1 to 2 per cent in government securities seems a quality of doubtful value; but, in fact, the form and character of the two or three hundred millions of paper which Mr. Chase will be obliged to issue are of no consequence whatever to the stock market, and will not in all probability influence it over one to two per cent any way. Comparing the prices current this evening with those of yesterday, we note an advance evening with those of yesterday, we note an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Pacific Mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Central,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Erie, 1 in Erie preferred,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Reading,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Michigan Central,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Panama,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Illinois Central and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Toledo. The market closed with great firmness, and still higher quotations ruled after the close of business. The following were the last prices at the Board:—United States 6's, registered 1921, 2022, 2024, and 2021, 2022, 2022, 2021. tered, 1881, 89 a 893/4; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 901/4 a 90½; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 80 a 80½; Indiana 5's, 76 a 77; Virginia 6's, 49½ a 60½; Tennessee 6's, 43 a 43½; North Carolina 6's, 60½ a —; Missouri 6's, 42½ a 42½; Pacific Mail, 97½ a 97½; New York Central, 83½ a 83½; Erie, 35½ a 35%; do. preferred, 57% a 57%; Hudson River, 39 a 39%; Harlem, 12% a 12%; do. preferred, 30% a 31; Reading, 37 a 37%; Michigan Central, 53 a 53%; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 20 a 20%; do. guaranteed, 40% a 41; Panama, 112% a 113; Illinois Central, 62½ a 62½; Galena and Chicago, 68 a 69; Cleveland and Toledo, 37½ a 37½; Chicago and Rock Island, 54% a 55: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 61 a 611/4; Milwankee and Prairie du Chien, 203/4 a 21; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1091/4 a 110; New York Central 7's, 1876, 104 a 1041/4; Erie 3d mortgage bonds, 911/4 a 92; Michigan Central 8's, 1st mortgage, 97½ a 97½; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 90½ a 91. After the second board the market became rampant, and business was done at the following prices:-Pacific Mail, 98; New York Central, 831/4; Erie, 351/4; preferred, 58; Reading, 37; Michigan Central, 531/4; Michigan Southern, 20%; guaranteed, 41; Galena, 68%; Teledo, 37%; Rock Island, 55%.

A despatch was received in town to-day from a

leading member of the House Committee of Ways and Means, denying that the financial scheme which was published in all the papers yesterday morning, and was reviewed in this column in this morning's Henald, had received the assent of the committee of which he is a member. The public will not be surprised to hear it. Careful study shows that it is an impracticable scheme. If the government is going to pay its way (at the rate of \$1,500,000 a day) in Treasury notes which are not bankable as money, a market must be provided for these notes, or they will soon become unsaleable, even at an enormous discount. It is out of the power of Wall street to take care of a million and a half a day, or nine millions a week, of such se-curities. If contractors can get nothing but 3.65 notes from government, which the banks refuse to receive as money, it must be expected that the necessities of this needy class will compel them to sell at any price, and it will not be surprising if these notes, and the 7.30 notes and 6 per cents into which they are convertible, are hawked about Wall street at 20 to 30 to 40 discount. In this event, the expenses of the war will just be increased in proportion, the credit of government will be irreparably damaged, and the banks which have \$100,000,000 invested in government securities will be so nearly ruined that they will all have to go into liquidation. If, on the other hand, the original plan of Mr. Spalding be adhered to, and Mr. Chase be authorized to issue Treasury notes bearing no interest, and made a undue accumulation of these notes anywhere, and will also prevent their depreciating. As the taxes will be payable in these notes, the banks will find an outlet for their notes at the Sub-Treasury, while a large number of the holders will, doubtless, on the first symptoms of peace, hasten to convert them into six per cent bonds. The idea of paying interest on the new Treasury notes is a fallacy. It just prevents their being considered as money, assists their depreciation, and is a charge upon the government without being a benefit to any one but the last holder. It is to be hoped that members of Congress will not allow the ill-digested schemes of theorists to divert them from the plain principles of economy and common sense.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

to-day:-Total receipts. \$157,851 22

—For customs. 133,000 00

Payments, including redeemed p. c. notes. 611,094 45

Baiance. 3,656,656 63 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this

morning were \$17,094,316 42, and the balances \$1,447,591 33.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company has declared semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable

on demand. The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the second week of January were:-Second week, 1862. \$25,187 Second week, 1861. 18,802

Increase ...... \$7,105 The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says :-The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says:

In spite of the unfavorable time, the directors of the Mississippi and Missouri Raifread are pushing their line toward the Missouri. The progress is slow, it is true, but when the central division is once completed, the momentum of the business that will press upon it will force an early completion. The line is now finished three miles west of Victor, and within three miles of Brooklyn, which place the tracklayers are expected very soon to reach. Brooklyn is about fifty miles west of lowa City, and a hundred and five west of Davenport, on the Mississippi.

the Mississippi.

From the snnual report of the State Auditor of Massachusetts, it appears that the receipts into the treasury during the year 1861, on account of ordinary revenue, were \$1,133,985.59. The total amount paid on the same account was \$1,163,742.56. The ordinary expenses of the year 1861, already ascertained, amount to \$1,026,388 56; but as the bills are not yet all in, the actual expenses will probably amount to \$1,100,000. In addition to these expenditures, there has also been paid from the treasury for military expenses \$3,420,797 06. Of this sum there has been received from the United States and other sources \$684,376 15, leaving the State in debt for the balance, \$2,436,420 91, which, it is expected, will be ultimately refunded by the general government. The estimated revenue from ordinary sources, exclusive of direct taxes for 1862 is \$762,000. The expenses of the year are thus es.

Ordinary expenses. \$1,100,000
Aid to families of volunteers. 475,000
Interest on military expenses for United States. 120,000
Interest on sortp loaned Troy and Greenfield
Railroad. Railroad. United States tax (deducting fifteen per cent). 

\$2000 U S 6's, '6T. 89
\$2000 Kentucky 6's. 70 90
\$2000 Kentucky 6's. 70 90
\$2000 Missouri 6's. 42 90
\$200 M CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M.
Assas.—The market was steady, with soles of 20 bbls

pois at \$6 37%, while pearls were quiet at \$6 25.

Branerours.—Flour—The market was steady, with a fair demand from the domestic trade, there being little or nothing doing for export. The transactions footed up about 12,000 bbls., closing within the range of the follow-

noticed sales of 600 bbls. made at 10%C.

HAY.—The market was steady, with moderate sales at 85c. a 90c. for shipment, and 95c. a \$1 for good to prime, for city use.

Hops.—New was in fair local demand at 15c. a 25c., while old was nominal.

NAYAL STOKES.—Sales of 150 bbls. spirits were made at \$1 52%; 55 do. common rosin at \$6 12% per 250 lbs., with some Wilmington tar at \$11.

Mor.Assos steady, while sales were limited.

Provisions.—Pork.—The market was moderately active, with more buoyancy in prices. The sales embraced about 1,400 bbls. at \$11 75 a \$12 for old mess and a \$13 50 for city prime mess, and new prime at \$9 25 a \$13 50 for city prime mess, and new prime at \$9 25 a \$15 for lot mess, and at \$13 50 a \$4 for extra. Theree beef was quiet. Beef fhams were firm: sales of 200 bbls. Milwaukee were made at \$14 75. Racon was firm and in fair domand, with sales of 800 boxes, at 6 %c. for Cumberland Western, 70. for city, 7 %c. a 7 %c. for Western and city short rib, 7 %c. for only long clear and 8c. for short de. Lard was steady, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at 73 for a 5 %c. for the latter figure for choice. State butter was at 18c. a 20c. and Ohie at 13c. a 16c. Cheese was at 6c. 7c. for State and at 5 %c. a 6c. for Oh.—Sales of 1,000 bbgs.

for Ohio.

SPICES,—Sales of 1,000 bags pepper were made at p. t., and 350 do. at 1916.

SCHARS.—The market was steady, with sales of 410 lbds. Cubas at 74c. a 25c. for refining and grocery grades; about 900 boxes, 500 of which were sold at 74c. a 75c. for refining, and the remainder at p. t.

Tonacco.—Transactions in Kentucky are more limited, but prices firm. There is a little inquiry for Spanish leaf at full prices. Sales 103 hids. Kentucky at 10c. a 155c., 889 bales Havana at p. t., 64 cases seed leaf at 74c. a 105c.

WHEREY.—The market was firmer, with sales of 600 bbls. at 255c.

Wittesty.—The market was billed in the provided by the market is quiet, and since our last very little wood changed hands. Manufacturers have not yet made their appearance, and there is little in the trade. We notice sales of 150 bales Smyrna and other Mediterranean wools 400 bales Mesteys and 40,000 lbs. washed African on pri-

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. FROM EUROPE.

Louise
Giasgow
Liverbool...... FROM EUROPE.

Leaves

Giaspow Dec 21. New York

Claspow Dec 21. New York

Liverpool. Jan 1 New York

Liverpool. Jan 2 "ortinad

Liverpool. Jan 8 New York

Liverpool. Jan 1 New York

Claspow Jan 11. New York

Liverpool. Jan 11. New York

Liverpool. Jan 11. New York

Southampton. Jan 13. New York

Southampton. Jan 22. New York

Southampton. Feb 3. New York 

Port of New York, January 17, 1869. OLEARED.
Steamship Kangaroo (Br), McGuigan, Queenstown and Liverpool—J & Dale.
Steamship Bremen (Brem) Ween's Communication of the Comm

Co.

Bark Thereas (Br), Frazer, Liverpool—Tynes & Smith.

Bark Scandia (Nor), Pedersen, Cork for orders—Fonob
Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Palias (Br), Biddle, Belize, Hon—J Jez.

Bark Henrieita, Crowell, Rio Janeiro and a market—G W Crowell.
Bark Ocean Home, Harriman, Cienfuegos—Jos R Ward
Bark Old Dominlon, Jenkins, Mysite—Robert & Williams.
Brig Flight (Br), Siecumb, Dublin—C C Duncan & Co.
Brig Heroine, Caffrey, Sants Martha—Handy & Hoadley?
Brig Sarah M Newhall (Br), Ellis, Jactnel—H Becker &
Graves.

Schr Wm Hunter, Baker, Malagn—D C Murray, Schr Kate Walker, Sullivan, Foint Petre—B P Buck & Co. Schr Sarah, Blunt, Havana—N H Brigham, Schr Mary Alice, Blatchford, Crab Island—Sturges & Co. Schr Mary Alice, Blatchford, Crab Island—Sturges & Co. Schr Ocean Wave (Br), Fleweiling, St John—F I Nevus Schr Jas Brophy, Mullin , St George Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr Jamestown, Latourette, Baltimore—E D Hur but & Co. Schr Mary & Elizabeth, Reed, Baltimore—McCready, Mott schr Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford—R Sanford, Sloop Warren, Stokes, New Haven—SD Stannard, Steamer M Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia,

Sloop Warren, Stokes, New Haven—SD Stannaro, Steamer B Saloray, Sanford, Philadelphia, Ship Fearless (of Boston), Holt, San Francisco, 97 days, with wool &c, to W T Coleman & Co.
Ship Imperial (of Boston), Sampson, Ipala, West Coast of Mexico, 125 days, with dyewood, to order, Nov 26, lat 30 40 Mexico, 125 days, with dyewood, to order, Nov 26, lat 30 40 Mexico, 125 days, with dyewood, to order, Nov 26, lat 30 40 Mexico, 125 days, with grant Branch and Julia, from Liverpool for Betavis; Dec 6, spoke Br bark Minstrel, 23 days from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool; The signalized Branth Edity of Calcutts, from Glasgow.

Ship Resolute, Fraeman, Liverpool, Dec 5, with make and It passengers, to Williams & Guidon, Dec 6, lat 36, lon 8 47, york a hip Constellation, Mulliner, from Liverpool for New York Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Dec 18, with make, to Williams & Guido. 1st inst, it Gardner, of Brookly o, NS, a seaman, fell from the fore topsalyard to the dec, and was killed. The J B anchored at the Ber main of 15,45.

Ship Highland Chief (of Bath), Barston, Liverpool, If

The Auditor calls attention to the necessity of providing for paying the interest on the State bonds of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, amounting to nearly \$800,000, with an annual interest of \$40,000. The railroad company negicots